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SONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

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Applicants will be required to produce
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
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MOTOR
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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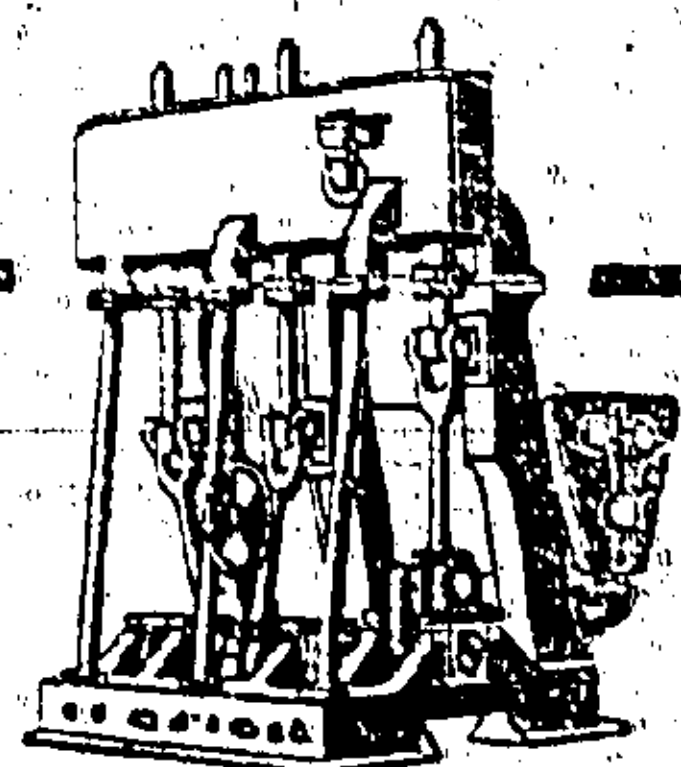
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MR. LI SHUN PAN, a Chinese Professor, experienced
literature, has been a teacher to European
Office is and is located in the Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching European
and Chinese languages, and is possessed
of a first rate knowledge of the Chinese language.
He also has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office
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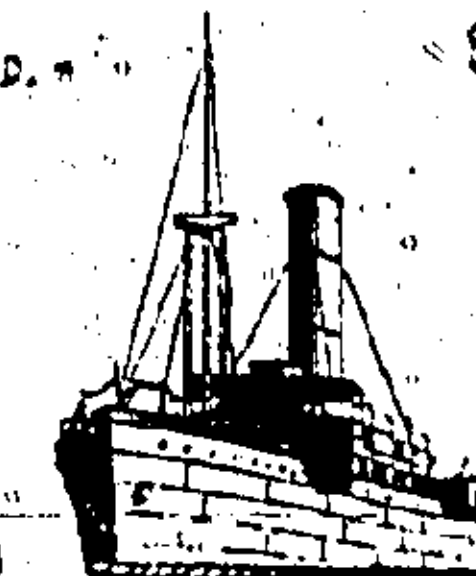
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the 'China Mail'.)

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

KORNILOFF'S ADVANCED TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.
General Korniloff's advanced troops
have reached Gatchina, which is less
than 20 miles from the Capital.

M. Philonenko, the Government
Commissioner at Headquarters who
was arrested by General Korniloff,
has been released, and has returned
to Petrograd.

Legal proceedings have been
instituted against General Korniloff.
M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture,
has resigned in order not to
create difficulties for M. Kerensky.

The garrison at Kronstadt has
placed itself at the disposal of the
Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Central Committee of the
Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has sent to the district
Councils and to the Committees at
the Front, and of the rear Army,
telegrams denouncing General Korniloff
and General Loukomey, his
Chief of Staff, declaring that the
Government and the Council of
Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates
are taking all measures to repress the
movement and to severely punish
General Korniloff a traitor and also
announcing the appointment of
General Klembovsky to the post of
Generalissimo.

The telegrams add that measures
will be taken to prevent isolated
military elements marching on
Petrograd and appeals to the mili-
tary Committees not to carry out any
order of General Korniloff or
Loukomey.

MILITARY LEADERS SUPPORT KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.
The newspapers state that General
Klembovsky, the new Generalissimo,
and Generals Denigine and Valouyeff
in command of the South-West and
the Western Fronts respectively,
have joined General Korniloff.

KERENSKY DECLINES NEGOTIATIONS WITH LAW BREAKERS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.
The *Rech* says that M. Milinkoff
and General Alexieff have visited
M. Kerensky and have offered their
services to avert civil war.
M. Kerensky declined to negotiate
with law breakers but he did not
object to a new Cabinet negotiating
with General Korniloff.

At a private conference between
M. Kerensky and the ex-Ministers it
was agreed that General Alexieff
should be the chief of such a Cabinet,
but M. Kerensky eventually refused
to entrust the power to General
Alexieff and has opened negotiations
with the Council of Workmen and
Soldiers' Delegates.

It is believed that there will be a
stronger Socialist representation in
the new Cabinet in which M.
Terestchenko and M. Nekrasoff will
be the sole non-socialists retaining
their posts.

General Savinkoff has been ap-
pointed Military Governor of Petro-
grad.

UKRAINIAN SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.
A wireless message from Petrograd
states that the Secretariat of the
Ukrainian Parliament appeals to all
military Ukrainians to support the
Provisional Government and declares
that General Korniloff's victory would
bring the Russian Democracy under
subjection and Ukraine under a new
enslavement.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S MOVE- MENT COLLAPSING.

NEW STATEMENT BY M. KERENSKY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.
M. Kerensky has issued the fol-
lowing statement:—

"General Korniloff's movement is
rapidly collapsing and the Command-
ers on all Fronts, excepting the
South-Western Front, have declared
their fidelity to the Provisional
Government. Some of the Com-
manders of General Korniloff's
Columns have arrived at Petrograd
and are demanding the authorisation
to arrest the leaders. The Govern-
ment has taken energetic measures
for the defence of Petrograd and
hopes that bloodshed will be avoided.

The news from the provinces indi-
cates that everywhere there is a spirit
of loyalty and fidelity to the Govern-
ment."

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.
It is difficult to reconcile some of
the reports from Petrograd.

For example, the news that
Generals Kaledine, Denigine and
Palouyeff are supporting General
Korniloff conflicts with M. Kerensky's
statement that the anti-
Government movement is collapsing.

It should be remembered that, so
far, only one side of the story has
reached London.

M. Skobelev's remarks to the
Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates to the effect that General
Korniloff had maintained a number
of Government Germanophiles indi-
cate that General Korniloff has also
issued a proclamation, which has not
been published.

TO AVERT CIVIL WAR.

The Cadet Party has agreed to
participate in a re-constituted
Cabinet, if that will avert civil war.

THE PRICE OF CEREALS.

The fixed prices of cereals have
been doubled owing to the increased
cost of transport.

MARTIAL LAW IN MOSCOW.

Martial law has been proclaimed
at Moscow.

STATEMENT BY THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Russian Provisional Military
Committee has issued by wireless a
statement announcing that a Work-
men's Militia has been organised in
Petrograd.

The statement adds that the state
of mind of General Korniloff's sol-
diers near Luga is unsettled, and
that the majority of the troops at
the front support the Government.

The Committee has created new
departments for the following pur-
poses: Supplying the needs of the
Army; creating a bond between the
regimental district committees; the
defence of Petrograd; and also a
"Strategic Department."

LATER.

The news from Russia continues to
be exclusively from the Provisional
Government sources.

M. Nekrasoff, Vice-President of
the Council of Ministers informed, a
Pressman that "the political situa-
tion is perfectly favourable," adding
that the Ministers had resigned their
posts with the exception of two.
Also that Government troops occupy
Pskov.

If the latter statement is true the
troops must have come from the Riga
Front.

There is no further news of Korniloff's cavalry which was reported to
be marching to Petrograd.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CYMBAHA CLUB.

THE FOURTH CYMBAHA MEET-
ing of the season will be held at
HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 15th
September, 1917, commencing at 8.30 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00
for others than Members of the Hongkong
Jockey Club or Overseas Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half
Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1917. 2007

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL
KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will Re-open on TUESDAY,
September 18th at 9 A.M.
Boarders return in the afternoon of
17th.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2004

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL
KOWLOON.

Professor Dahlenberg will give
PIANOFORTE LESSONS at the
School once a week during Term.
All enquiries about arrangements, for
pupils of the School or others, to be
addressed to the Head Mistress.
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1917. 2005

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins
SATURDAY, September 15th.
Students seeking admission should
call upon the Warden on FRIDAY,
14th inst., between the hours of
10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2006

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YOUNG MAN with experience as
TYPESETTER and STENOGRAPHER
required by Shipping Firm. State
previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
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Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per
share payable to all Shareholders on the
Company's Register at 30th September,
1917, may be obtained at the Office of
the Company, 5, Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, on and after the 8th October,
1917.
Notice is further given that the
SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER
BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2001

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
any OUTSTANDING NOTES will
be paid on presentation to the under-
signed on or before SATURDAY, 25th
September, 1917, at the "COMPANIES
LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the
Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

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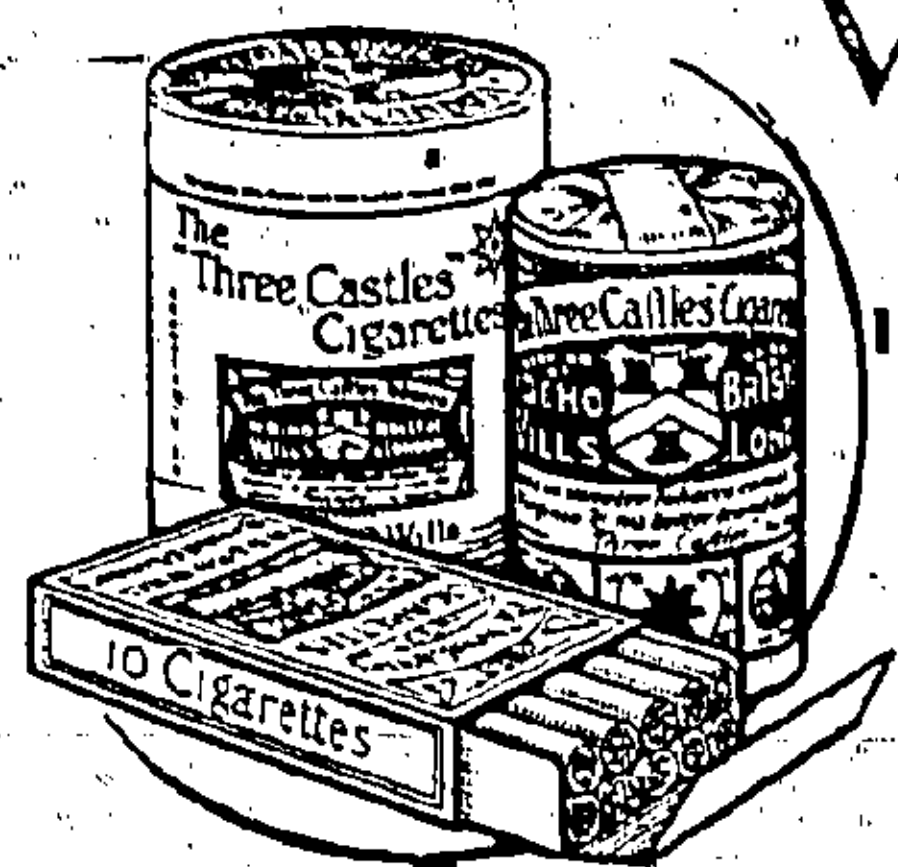
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The THREE CASTLES
Virginia Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

Writing to the Duchess of Richmond
Captain John Smith said how "in
the midst of many extremities, that
blessed Virginian the great king's
daughter of Virginia saved my life
and to 'Princess Queen Anne of
Great Brittain' he explained how she
hazarded the beating out of her own
braines to save mine." ~~was a~~
Generous & noble soul whose beauty
& kindness captivated all who knew you!
An indifferant smile & yet it is true that
what you were to these early Colonists the
Tobacco of your land is to me—is Food
if I'm hungry, Cordial if I'm sad, and
in any extremity the "Three Castles"
Brand will soothe and enlighten me.



W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON.
• ENGLAND.
W.O.S.

There's no sweeter Tobacco
comes from Virginia and no
Better Brand than the —
"THREE CASTLES".
W.D. & H.O. WILLS

SIR J. GERARD'S
REVELATIONS.
LONG-PLANNED INVASION OF
BELGIUM.

In a further instalment of his Memoirs,
Sir James W. Gerard, former American
Ambassador in Berlin, writes:—

"When the German Emperor in my
presence indited his letter to President
Wilson of August 20th, 1914, he asked
that I cable immediately to the State
Department and that I simultaneously
give it to the press. I called the docu-
ment immediately to the State Depart-
ment at Washington, but I withheld it
from publication.

My interview with the Emperor was in
the morning. That afternoon a man
holding a high position in Germany sent
for me. I do not give his name because
I do not wish to involve him in any way
with the Emperor, so I shall not even
indicate whether he is a royalty or an
official. He said:—

"You had an interview to-day with
the Emperor. What happened?"

I told of the message given me for the
President which was intended for publica-
tion by the Emperor. He said:—"I
think you ought to show the message to
me; you know the Emperor is a constitu-
tional Emperor and there was once a
great row about such a message."

VERY FEIBLE EXCUSES.

I showed him the message, and when
he had read it he said:—"I think if
would be inadvisable for us to have this
message published, and in the interest of
good feeling between Germany and
America. If you cable it ask that pub-
lication be withheld."

I complied with his request, and it is
characteristic of the President's desire to
preserve good relations that publication
was withheld. Now, when the two coun-
tries are at war, when the whole world,
and especially our own country, has an
interest in knowing how this great
calamity of universal war came to the
earth, the time has come when this
message should be given out, and I have
published it by permission.

This most interesting document in the
first place clears up one issue never really
obscure in the eyes of the world—the
deliberate violation of the neutrality of
Belgium, whose territory had to be
violated by Germany on strategic
grounds. The very weak excuse is
added that "news" had been received
that France was already preparing to
attack Belgium—not even a pretence

that there had ever been any actual viola-
tion of Belgium's frontier by the French
prior to the German invasion of that
unfortunate country. Of course, the
second excuse, that the King of the
Belgians had refused free passage to the
Emperor's troops under guarantee of his
country's freedom, is even weaker than
the first. It would, indeed, inaugurate a
new era in the intercourse of nations, if
a small nation could only preserve its
freedom by, at all times on request, grant-
ing free passage to the troops of a power-
ful neighbour on the march to attack an
adjoining country.

When, on the evening of August 3rd,
1914, Von Schöen, the German Amba-
sador in Paris, presented to the French
Government the German declaration of
war, that document stated that: the
German civil and military authorities
have reported a certain number of definite
acts of hostility committed on German
territory by French military aviators.
Several of these have clearly violated the
neutrality of Belgium in flying over the
territory of this country. One of them
tried to destroy structures near Wesel;
others have been seen in the region of
Eifel; another has thrown bombs on the
railway near Karlsruhe and Nurnberg.

GERMAN WORLD CRUSH NATIONS.

"I am charged, and I have the honour
to make known to your Excellency that
in the presence of these aggressions, the
German Empire considers itself in a state
of war with France by the act of this
latter Power." But when the German
Emperor, on August 10th, wrote his
personal explanation for President Wilson
he made no mention of this alleged viola-
tion of the neutrality of Belgium by the
French, but wrote that neutrality "had"
to be violated by the Germans "on
strategic grounds."

And, aside from the violation of
Belgian neutrality, what would have
become of England and of the world if
the Prussian autocracy had been left
free to defeat—one by one—the nations
of the earth? First would come the
defeat of Russia and Serbia by Austria
and Germany and the incorporation of a
large part of Russia in the German
Empire. German influence would be
predominant in Russia and all the vast
resources of that great empire at the
command of Germany. All the fleets in
the world could uselessly blockade the
German coast if Germany possessed the
limitless riches of the empire of the
Romanoffs.

The German army, drawing for reserves
on the teeming populations of Russia and
Siberia, would never know defeat. And
this is not idle conjecture—mere dream-
ing in the realm of possibilities—because
the Russian revolution has shown us how
weak and tottering to reality was the
drunken power of the Tsar.
Russia beaten and half directed, France
would have been an easy prey, and
England, even if then joining France in
war, would have been different problem
to face. If the U-boats were now sailing
from Cherbourg and Calais, from Brest
and Bordeaux on the mission of piracy
and murder. And then our turn had

that of Latin-America. The first attack
not on us, but on South or Central
America—at some point to which it would
be as difficult for us to send troops to
help our neighbours as it would be for
Germany to attack.

SAVED AMERICANS FROM PRUSSIAN REEL.
Remember, that in Southern Brazil
nearly 400,000 Germans are sustained, as
I found out, in their devotion to the
Fatherland by annual grants of money,
for educational purposes, from the
imperial treasury in Berlin.

It was not without reason that at this
interview, when the Kaiser wrote this
message to the President, he said that
the coming in of England changed the
whole situation and would make the war
a long one. The Kaiser talked rather
dependently about the war. I tried to
cheer him up by saying the German
troops would soon enter Paris, but he
answered:—"The English change the
whole situation; an obstinate nation, they
will keep up the war. It cannot end
soon."

It was the entry of England in the
war, in defence of the rights of small
nations, in defence of the guaranteed
neutrality of Belgium, which saved the
world from the harsh dominion of the
conquer-hungry Prussians, and, there-
fore, saved as well the two Americas and
their protecting doctrine of President
Monroe.

HOLLWEG'S WAR EXPLANATION.

The document, which is dated August
10, 1914, supersedes the statement made
by the German Chancellor von Bethmann-
Hollweg in his speech before the Reich-
stag on August 4, 1914, in which he gave
the then official account of the entrance
into the war of the Central Empires.
Because the text of Bethmann-Hollweg's
speech and the imperial letter to Presi-
dent Wilson will be studied and com-
pared by all future historians of the war,
I give below the chief part of the Chan-
cellor's version of the facts that accom-
panied the German declaration of war.
It will be noted that France began the war in
the sentence reading: "There were bomb-
throwing fliers, cavalry patrols, invading
companies in the Reichland, Alsace-
Lorraine. Thereby France, although the
conditions of war had not yet been de-
clared, had attacked our territory." But
the Emperor makes no mention of this
fact, of supreme importance if true, in
his writing to President Wilson six days
later. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's account
is as follows:—

Gentlemen! a series of docu-
ments, composed in the rush of events,
is in your hands. Allow me to place
before you the facts which characterize
our attitude.

Sir James Gerard then quotes Beth-
mann-Hollweg's famous explanation in
which he admitted that it was contrary
to international law for German troops
to enter Belgium and said that Germany
would try to make good the injustice
committed. "Who like we are fighting
for the highest good may consider how
victories can be gained," said the Chan-
cellor.

INTIMATIONS

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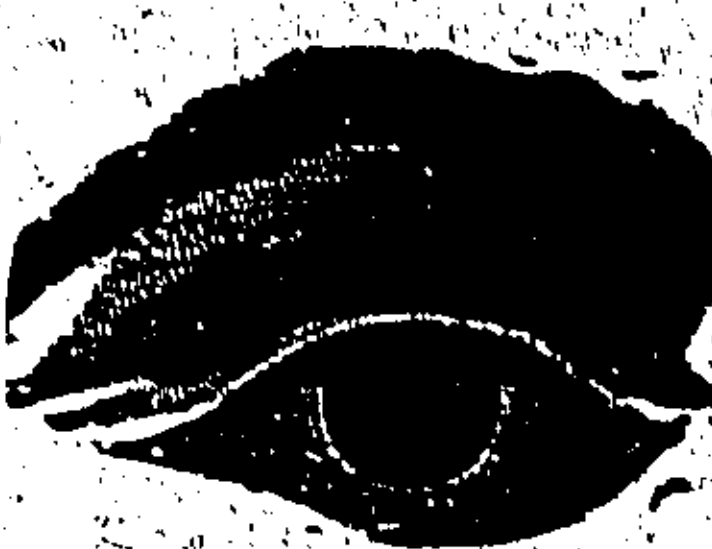
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DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	177	17' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	14' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	177	17' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	14' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	177	17' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	14' 6"
YAT KOW LUN					
Commercial Dock	177	17' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	14' 6"
Wharves					
Wharf No. 1	177	17' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	14' 6"
Wharf No. 2	177	17' 6"	10' 6"	12' 6"	14' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

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A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

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To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

LOST.

Between Lyman and Victoria B. Barracks a BROWN POCKET BOOK containing a Royal Aero Club Certificate No. 4779 and a Royal Flying Corps Certificate No. 1533. A Reward will be given to the person forwarding same to Headquarters China Command, Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1917. 2100

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underwood have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the deceased),

TUESDAY,

the 18th September, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the House Street.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

Thirty Six Volumes.

Terms: As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1917. 2009

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15:—University Re-open. 3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, Sept. 16:—8.15 p.m.—New Moon.

MONDAY, Sept. 17:—Jewish year 5678 begins.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18:—9 p.m.—Police Reserve Band Night in the Public Gardens.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19:—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20:—F. R. C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

FRIDAY, Sept. 21:—Michaelmas Day.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital Sundries, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's Meeting.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30:—Al Fresco Fete in aid of Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

MONDAY, Oct. 1:—October Criminal Sessions commence.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2:—General Holiday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$3 per annum; per quarter and per month pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; per stage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered in a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Man" Hongkong, Code: A.B.O. 5th Edition, Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

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support. It is interesting to observe that a very close interest is taken in the situation in America. A "Military Authority" in the *New York Herald* recently wrote:—"If the KERESKY Government falls, as it has twice already, and the chaos that is anarchy and socialism is not promptly put down in the interest of the military, America may be called on eventually for the three to five million soldiers WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT has predicted will be needed before a decision is reached. In other words, what Russia fails to do in a military way the United States must do. We must restore the numerical balance in the scales against the Central Powers lost with the defection of the Russian armies. For every man lost to the Entente cause by Russian inaction or withdrawal, we must furnish one or one and a half. The one thing certain is that the collapse of Russia will not necessarily mean the triumph of the Central Powers in the war."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held this afternoon. H.E. the Governor, Sir F. HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., presided. There were also present: H.E. Major-General F. VERNIS, General Officer Commanding; The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEYMOUR, C.M.G.; The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP; The Captain "Supt. of Police" and Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. McL. MESSER; The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN, C.M.G.; The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX; Hon. Mr. Wai YUK, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.; Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON; Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU; Hon. Mr. S. H. DOWELL; Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, Clerk of Councils.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDINANCE.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

- To alter the technical title of the Special Police Reserve Force to the title which is in general use, i.e., the Hongkong Police Reserve.
- To provide for the punishment of minor breaches of discipline by members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in a way which will not involve the publicity of proceedings before a magistrate and which will be more in accordance with the procedure in the case of other police and military organisations.
- To give the Captain Superintendent of Police powers with the approval of the Governor in Council to make regulations for the government and discipline of the force.
- To remove doubts as to the effect of the proclamation made under section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, on the 3rd September, 1915.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL in moving the second reading of the Bill said that at present there was no power to enforce punishment in the Special Police Reserve except before a Magistrate and that entailed a certain amount of publicity and also a certain obliquity on the man and that was not always a good thing for the reputation of the force. All other military police forces had some power of internal discipline by which the officers of the force could themselves impose punishment. It was proposed to remedy this by the passing of this Bill.

The Bill was passed through all stages.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Enemies in certain cases.

The object of this bill is to introduce here the provisions of the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 80.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

AMENDMENT OF THE JURY ORDINANCE.

The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, An Ordinance to amend further the Jury Ordinance, 1897.

The objects of this bill are as follows:—

- To make it clear that members of the Hongkong Defence Corps will be liable to serve as jurors; and
- To continue the immunity from liability to jury service which has hitherto been enjoyed by certain members of the volunteer force.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a second and third time.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is always depended upon and is pleasant to take.

Not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUMMARY COURT.

SHORTAGE IN STOCK.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte claimed from Wang Loong, a blacksmith, the sum of \$225.15, being amount due from one Ma Wai Nam, payment of which was guaranteed by the defendant under an instrument dated June 9.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was not represented.

Mr. F. E. Joseland, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte, stated from the witness box that the man Ma Wai Nam was employed by his firm in Hongkong, and the defendant guaranteed payment of any moneys that might become due to his firm from Ma Wai Nam. The amount represented shortage in stock.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

WRONGFUL DISTRESS.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Tan Shing, a vegetable merchant, claimed from Keung Wing Sang, otherwise from Tai Kwun, married woman, \$500, the being damages suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the wrongful and unlawful distress levied by the defendant against the plaintiff's premises and against the goods and chattels stored therein.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. N. d'Almada for the defendant.

Mr. Leo d'Almada said that the plaintiff was a vegetable dealer, carrying on business in the western market. On the 29th March there were 47 days rent due by the plaintiff, amounting to about \$15, and the defendant, on the 29th March, at about two in the afternoon, went to the plaintiff's house and demanded from the wife of the plaintiff the rent which, was then due. The wife told defendant that her husband was carrying on his business in the market and application should be made to him. In the meantime, she sent for her husband, but before he arrived the defendant deliberately turned out the wife, the children and other occupants of the premises, and locked the doors, and they all had to sleep that night at the house of a friend. The defendant, the next day, disposed of the goods although no distress warrant had been obtained. The matter was taken to the Police Court and proceedings were instituted against the defendant and notwithstanding the defendant being represented by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, the Magistrate decided against him, so His Lordship would see that a magistrate had found that there had been unlawful distress.

His Lordship: I do not think that is binding. You had better leave out the proceedings in the Police Court.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada: I can prove that the goods were removed by the plaintiff himself.

Mr. Leo d'Almada: There was no defence of that kind set up at the Police Court proceedings.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada: The defence was not in possession of the information. It now holds.

The plaintiff then went into the witness box and gave evidence of the removal of his goods.

After hearing further evidence His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$50 and costs.

FIRE AT YAUMATI.

At 5.45 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out in a match shed at Messrs. Dodwell & Co.'s coal yard at the west end of Jordan Road, Yaumati. The fire was probably caused by a spark from a kitchen in the roof of the shed.

The police and the fire brigade from Yaumati were quickly on the scene. Subsequently No. 3 fire boat arrived from Hongkong and also the Standard Oil Co.'s launch which rendered valuable assistance. The fire spread to a large heap of coal in close proximity to the match shed, the coal being shored up with baskets which got alight quickly. The fire was extinguished at about 7 p.m. The damage done to the match shed was estimated at \$80 and the damage to the coal was roughly estimated at \$200.

RHEUMATISM.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected place and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

DISCHARGED.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's court a Chinese described as a tailor of 438 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, was charged with the unlawful possession of \$35 in bank notes reasonably suspected of being stolen, and also with trying to bribe a Chinese constable with the money.

Defendant said his father was a tailor at Taipo. He had given him the \$35 to come down to Hongkong to buy cloth. When asked to go to Taipo to seek his father, defendant said it was of no use as he had gone to Canton. As to the second charge he said he did not give the money to the constable, the latter wanted to see the notes.

After hearing further evidence—His Worship discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING AT EMPIRE CINEMA.

A Chinese quack doctor, of 25 Pottinger Street, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with attempted larceny of \$35.65 in money, and a cigarette case, valued at \$10 from the person of another Chinese in the Empire Cinema at 11 o'clock last night.

The story of the complaint was that he was witnessing a show at the Empire Cinema last night. The weather was warm and the refreshing breeze from the fans lulled him to sleep. Suddenly he felt some one putting a hand into his pocket trying to abstract his money. He grabbed hold of the hand and shouted "thief." Defendant struck him a blow in the face, which caused him to relax his grasp, and ran away, but before he could reach the door of the theatre he was promptly arrested by P.C. 764 R.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Preston.

His Worship remanded the case to Saturday next at 11.30 a.m.

STOLEN SHOES?

"I am a coolie, a man paid me ten cents to carry a basket and I did not know what it contained." This was the defence put up by an unemployed Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of seven pairs of shoes and seven pairs of slippers valued at \$30, reasonably suspected of being stolen. Defendant was arrested this morning at Des Voeux Road Central.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case to next Saturday the 15th inst.

THE SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION CASE.

Before Mr. Wood this afternoon the case was resumed in which the publisher and printer of the *Chun Ngai San Po* were charged with publishing seditious articles intended to promote disaffection amongst the Chinese subjects of H. M. the King. Mr. Longinotto, assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted for the Crown while Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Pun Hao Chao, editor and publisher of *Chun Ngai San Po*, giving evidence said he had been editor of the "Wah Tze Yat Po" and the "Chun Wan." He had been editor of "Chun Ngai San Po" for about two months. His attention had not been called to the Censorship Regulations before he was summoned. He had not been called to attend on the Secretary of Chinese Affairs in regard to these Regulations, nor had he seen them published. He copied articles from a Canton paper called "Choy Fung Po." It was not his intention to insert the articles in question in order to prejudice the British Government, nor to incite a rising either in Hongkong, Canton or elsewhere. He wrote the leading article of the "Chun Ngai San Po" on the 17th August. In regard to the paragraph to which objection was made by the Crown, he suggested that what Tuan Ki Sui had done was quite correct but unfortunately he thought China's entry into the war was of no use as China could do practically nothing to help the Allies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Longinotto witness said he wrote leading articles for the "Chun Wan Po" for some years. He only used that cutting from the "Choy Fung Po" in order to fill up the gaps in his paper. He never thought it would assume such a serious aspect, but he did not approve of the sentiments contained therein. He did not read the article, he only glanced through it. He published the second article without knowing what it contained. He did not know who the writer of that article was nor did he know whether the Peking Government would be pleased with the British Government, who allowed such articles to be published.

Mr. Leo d'Almada submitted that the Crown had failed to prove that the articles were likely to cause disaffection. His Worship had heard the evidence of Mr. Hallifax, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and he had given only his opinion as to what meaning the articles conveyed or were intended to convey. Mr. d'Almada reminded his Worship that the Censorship Regulations were framed as recently as March this year and Mr. Hallifax had admitted that he did not make any communication to the defendants regarding them, nor did he circulate translations of these Regulations. The evidence also showed that there was no censor for Chinese papers. Their licence given by the Crown

was purely the opinion, expressed by one man. If His Worship was satisfied that the defendants were ignorant of the Censorship Regulations and that the articles did not come from the pen of the defendants who inserted them without any intention or motive to create disaffection, he would ask His Worship to discharge the defendants. His Worship adjourned the case to Monday next.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

The following telegram has been received to-day by the Chartered Bank from the London Office.

"The Directors have declared a Dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax."

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

FINAL TRAINING GALLOPS.

The ponies entered for the races at the Gymkhana next Saturday afternoon were given their final, winding-up gallops this morning, with the exception of Windsor Dahlia, fancied by many as the likely winner of the Stakes, which was galloped yesterday, his time being 34, 34, 31.3 = 1.39.3 for three-quarters of a mile.

Of these ponies which were out to-day Anticipation, Tittlemouse, Ploughfield, Australian Chief and Pingwu Chief all met with approval. The times recorded were:—

WEDNESDAY.

Windsor Dahlia, Gegg, 1 mile, 34, 1.08, 1.39.3; last 1.31.3.

Choice Dahlia, boy, 1 mile, 33.2, 1.04.2; last 1.31.

THURSDAY.

Anticipation, Knoll, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.10, 1.41; last 1.34.

Choice Dahlia, Gegg, 1 mile, 35, 1.11.4, 1.47.3; last 1.35.4.

Town Mouse, Sedgewick, and King Dick, boy, 1 mile, 34, 1.13.4, 1.48.4; last 1.35.

Gypsy Elevator, Sutton, 1 mile, 32.3, 1.06; last 1.33.

Tittlemouse, Adams, 1 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.43; last 1.33.

Whispering, Knoll, (1), and Easy Bolt, boy (2), 1 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.50.2; last 1.32.2.

Heidi Heidi, Gegg, 1 mile, 38.3, 1.10.3, 1.45; last 1.34.2.

Butterfly, Tauron, 1 mile, 37.3, 1.12.3, 1.46.4; last 1.34.1.

Yip, boy, 1 mile, 39.2, 1.13.2; last 1.34.

Ploughfield, Knoll, 1 mile, 37, 1.12, 1.45; last 1.33.

Rex, Barton, 1 mile, 39.2, 1.17, 1.52.2, 2.23.3; last 1.34.1.

Town, Sutton, 1 mile, 38, 1.13.2; last 1.37.2.

Easy Boy, Gegg, 1 mile, 34, 1.08.1; last 1.34.1.

GERMAN CREDULITY.

SUNBATHS IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The *London Daily Express* says:—German newspapers, like German statesmen, lie, as a rule, because they have to. The German *Express* has been built up on lies, and falsehood is the daily diet of its people. Apart from the socialist organs no German newspaper would be worth a week's purchase if it refused to print the fictions circulated daily by the official mendacity bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse or if it bogged at making its comments harmonize with the frauds, fabrications and subterfuges of the government.

There are some German newspapers, however, which lie for the sheer love of lying, and one of these is the *Neueste Nachrichten* of Munich, which solemnly avers, on the authority of a "special correspondent" who has "just returned from London," that girls and women representing every stratum of society are daily to be seen, naked and unashamed, taking a sunbath in Trafalgar Square.

Under the influence of the tropical heat that has for some time prevailed in London, the prudishness of the population—the war has already made many a puncture in its shield—has completely evaporated.

"To-day there may be met with in the historic Trafalgar Square 'lady' ladies whose costume consists solely of a wrist watch, and who frequent this favourite spot to take their daily air and sunbath. Nor must it be supposed that this happy, undressed throng is made up only of the little city girl-clocks of the 'typists' and of 'show girls' who are such only by courtesy. No, many are the feminine pillars of London society who thus dispose themselves, under the very shadow of sentimental Nelson."

One day when the heat had become altogether intolerable there suddenly reappeared a tremendous thunderclap which ushered in a furious rainstorm.

It is complained by the Vienna correspondent of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* that the Slav parties in the Austrian Reichsrath have entered into an agreement with the leading elements of the press to an understanding which they want to have the Austrian Czecho-Slovak Poles, and other non-Germans in Austria, for the one hand, and the German, Czech, and Polish on the other.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANOTHER MESSAGE BY M. KERENSKY.

A wireless message from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky, as Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief has issued the following:

"To Russia's armed forces: I declare complete faith in all ranks of the Army and the Fleet."

"Everyone, whether General or soldier, will be punished for the slightest disobedience."

"It is time to cease playing with the country's fate."

LEADING RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

It is significant that the *Norveg* *Vremy* has been suppressed for publishing General Korniloff's Proclamation.

FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states: "We repulsed Russian reconnaissance between the Baltic and the Duna."

We took 9,900 prisoners in the battle of Riga and captured 325 cannon, several trains and other booty."

We repulsed five attacks south-west of Tigrul and Okna."

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

EQUIPMENT FOR RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. At a conference between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii, it was arranged that Japan's maritime and economic resources should be concentrated on the production of transportation and equipment for Russia.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE AN ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed the enemy who attacked this morning, to the east of Harbignon."

We successfully carried out raids to the north-east of Bullecourt and to the south of Lombardzyde."

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A French communiqué states: "The artillery struggle continued very lively on the sectors at Driegraeben and Bixenotte."

We carried out two successful raids, to the north-east of Auberville and to the east of St. Hilaire, on the St. Souplet Road, where we penetrated the enemy's third line and killed or captured the whole of the garrison."

In the course of a lively engagement we blew up many dugouts and brought back much material."

An enemy attempt to the north-east of Tahure failed under our fire with serious enemy losses."

We repulsed two attacks on our advanced posts to the north of Cambreres Wood and to the north of Ronvaux. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk. There were several civilian victims."

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says: "We repulsed a French advance astride the Somme-Souain road and brought down 12 enemy aviators."

BRITISH NAVAL AIR OPERATIONS.

BOMBING MILITARY POSITIONS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Admiralty announces that many operations by the Naval Air Service have been carried out during the past 24 hours.

One of our patrols shot down an enemy machine into the sea; another landed in our lines and the crew were made prisoners. We shot down two other machines and drove down five enemy machines during a bombing raid."

We bombed the St. Denis Western and Gontrode aerodromes, Bruges docks, Thourout railway junction and the railway near Ghent. Several tons of explosives were dropped. We also dropped many tons of bombs on Spanghelhoek, Thourout aerodrome and Engel ammunition dump, and bombs were exploded on hangars and a dump west of the."

We shot down one enemy machine and all of ours returned safely."

SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

FURTHER COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. The *Tribune* states that the Swedish revelations throw a lurid light on what would have been the issue of a Conference at Stockholm. The new incident will be accepted by the world as a fresh demonstration of the impossibility of making peace with Germany.

The *New York Herald* appeals to the Vatican openly to join forces with justice and civilization against a nation of murderers."

LONDON, Sept. 12. There is a sharper tone in the comments, to-day, with regard to the explanation given by Sweden, whose Foreign Office is denounced as feeble and trifling."

The papers are confident that it will not appease the resentment of the Swedish people at the treacherous action, which, if it is not disowned, will be punished and will assuredly result in prompt action on the part of the Allies."

64 TELEGRAMS DISPATCHED THROUGH SWEDISH LEGATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. A telegram from Washington states that it was known that up to July 9, 64 telegrams were dispatched by the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires to the German Foreign Office. In this connection it is recalled that the Germans received information of the departure of the American destroyers and General Pershing's transports."

"SPECIAL PLEADING."

LONDON, Sept. 12. Reuter is informed that so far the Foreign Office has no official cognizance of Sweden's reply to the American disclosures. The text of the communiqué published at Stockholm was only received late last night; therefore it is impossible to make any statement, but in competent quarters it is felt that the Swedish Note is a piece of special pleading. Even if Sweden takes the line that she was unaware of the contents of the messages, it is felt that such absence of knowledge would not relieve the complexity of the Swedish Government in an un-neutral action."

The action taken was in the highest degree un-neutral and its character was accentuated as it was in violation of definite undertakings given earlier by the Swedish Government. Sweden, too, must have known full well that the objection to the transmission of messages through Swedish official channels did not apply only to transmission to the United States, but was general. It is impossible to believe that Sweden will be content to allow the imputation upon her honour to remain."

PASSPORTS FOR COUNT LUXBURG.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 12. The Government has asked Germany for an explanation with regard to the Luxburg affair and has handed the German Legation passports for Count Luxburg, whose whereabouts are not known."

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Admiralty shipping returns for the week ending September 9 state:—

Arrivals	2,743
Departures	2,868
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)	12
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons)	6
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	12
Fishing vessels sunk	4

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, Sept. 12. The Italian shipping returns for the week ending September 9 state:—

Arrivals	544
Departures	460
Vessels lost	0

M. PAINLEVÉ FAILS TO FORM A CABINET.

PARIS, Sept. 12. At one o'clock in the morning Mr. Painlevé informed M. Poincaré that he had given up the task of forming a new Cabinet, having failed to form a Ministry of National Union."

LATER. President Poincaré has requested M. Painlevé to continue his efforts to form a Cabinet."

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A Turkish official message states: "The enemy activity has increased on the entire Caucasian front."

ITALY'S GREAT TASK.

4,200,000 FIGHTING MEN MOBILISED.

ROME, Sept. 12. The Minister of War, in an interview accorded to Reuter's Correspondent, stated that Italy has now mobilised over 4,200,000 fighting men. The Austrians have more than twice as many troops on the Italian front as at the beginning of the war, besides two-thirds of their best artillery, and an abundance of munitions. The Italian front is 400 miles, about equal to the entire west front."

ATTACKS REPULSED AFTER A BITTER STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Sept. 12. An Italian official report states: "We repulsed attacks on the Bainsizza Plateau, north-eastward of Gorizia, and, also, after a bitter struggle, we repulsed attacks on the crest of the western slope of Monte St. Gabriele."

THE BALKANS.

A FURTHER FRANCO-RUSSIAN PUSH.

LONDON, Sept. 12. A French Eastern official message states: "The French and Russian troops, following up their recent successes, brilliantly carried the village of Pogradie, on the south west bank of Lake Ohrida, and drove back the enemy four kilometres, to the north of Pogradie."

THE WAR AND THE ALLIES' FINANCIAL POSITION.

AMERICA'S AID.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Speaking at a luncheon of the Empire Association, given in honour of an American Member of Congress, Mr. M. McCormack, Mr. Bonar Law said that without the aid of the United States the financial position of the Allies would have been very disastrous to-day."

Those present included Lord Milner, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Long, Sir Edward Carson, The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil and Col. the Hon. J. J. Byron, of the South African Senate."

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Germans were past masters militarily, but, fortunately, when the question of human nature arose, they made mistakes which had more than once been the salvation of the Allies. Their greatest mistake in this connection was the driving of the United States into the war."

Lord Robert Cecil said that the profound hatred of war of the peoples of Great Britain and America was the measure of their determination to achieve victory."

Mr. McCormack said he was inspired by the fusion of hard intelligence and idealism of the British men and women. As one of President Wilson's political opponents hitherto, he was glad to endorse the President's war principles."

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12. It is understood that the Imperial Government has purchased the Australian surplus of butter, which is estimated at 10,000 tons."

HOME RACING.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The result of the Newmarket September Stakes, which is the substitute of the St. Leger, is as follows:—

Gay Crusader 1
Kingston Black 2
Dansellon 3

Three only ran. Gay Crusader won by six lengths and Dansellon was a bad third."

The betting was—Gay Crusader 2/11, Kingston Black 33/1, and Dansellon 100/15."

OBITUARY.

PEER KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Lord Basil Blackwood, formerly reported missing, is now reported killed. [Lord Blackwood was formerly Assistant Colonial Secretary in the Orange River Colony.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 12. Silver is quoted at 60d. The Market is firm, with buyers."

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

A RE subject to attacks of diarrhoea. Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

M. KERENSKY ISSUES ANOTHER STATEMENT.

A Russian message states that M. Kerensky has issued the following statement:—

"Superior officers everywhere are acting in agreement with the Government and the Committees at the front."

General Denikin, together with the Headquarters Staff, has been arrested, also General Erdelli, who has broken the army's obedience. Several of General Erdelli's Staff have been arrested."

Only small detachments, which General Korniloff, through deception, is leading towards Petrograd remain deluded regarding the position. Their advance had been arrested and the bond between them broken."

Individual units have sent Delegations to Petrograd requesting the arrest of the Commanders who betrayed the Government."

The Government is taking energetic measures to defend Petrograd, and hope that bloodshed and civil war will be avoided. It is receiving evidence of the loyalty of the troops and people of all Provinces."

Public organisations have announced their determination to support the Government."

It is essential for the safety of the Fatherland that complete unity of action be preserved."

MOSCOW LOYAL TO THE REVOLUTION.

MOSCOW, Sept. 12. A meeting of garrison workers, professional classes and railway men, passed a vote of loyalty to the Provisional Government."

The Municipality of Moscow, in a Proclamation, exhorts the ancient capital to rise as one man to defend the revolution, and appeals to all towns in Russia to rally to the Government."

NO COLLISION OF TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12. Up till Monday night no collision had been reported between General Korniloff's, and the Government troops."

Part of the rival forces parleyed at Luga."

The Hetman of the Cossacks telegraphed M. Kerensky threatening to cut the Moscow-Petrograd railway unless he submits to General Korniloff."

Members of the Government state that there is no prospect of General Korniloff submitting."

SWEDEN'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12. The *Dagbladet* laments Germany's breach of Swedish neutrality, and the "lack of caution of our Foreign Office, which casts doubts on our impartiality, which, though unjustified, must damage and humiliate us." The journal suggests that the manner of the publication of the disclosures was intended to influence public opinion in the direction of arraying the whole of Europe against Germany."

The *Defenslystrelser* and the *Tidningen* are both convinced that the Swedish authorities were ignorant of the scandalous manner in which their facilities were misused."

Dr. Branting, in an article in the *Social Demokraten*, says that the Foreign Office is seriously compromised, and the country humiliated, by the revelations, which have tarnished its good name in the world."

VIEWS OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. Diplomats and American officials are astounded at the Stockholm Foreign Office's view that there was no impropriety in permitting the German representative at Buenos Aires to communicate with Berlin through Swedish diplomatic channels."

The State Department emphasises that Sweden's simple declaration that steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the affair is not enough. The matter may be the subject of a consultation between the Allies, and any hesitation on the part of Sweden to carry the remedial measures far enough may result in representations from all the Allies."

The *Admiralty* has been working quietly for many months at the various fronts, after under shell fire, with the discovery he has just made. He is preparing to go to other fronts now."

PROUD PARENTS.

Referring to two awards of the Victoria Cross at the end of July, *The Times* stated:—

"Mr. and Mrs. Williams, the parents of Seaman Williams, B.N.E., one of the recipients of the Victoria Cross, live at Port Ambley, Anglesey. On Friday they received the following telegram from the Admiralty:—

"Your son has been awarded Victoria Cross, which will be presented to him at Blackpool Palace to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. He wishes you and his mother to see him receive it. Admiralty will call for you in time to take you to Bangor to catch 3.15 train to London this afternoon. Tickets for journey provided. You will be met at Keston."

"The Admiralty car duly called and Mr. and Mrs. Williams were met by an Admiralty messenger and taken to a hotel, where a room had been engaged for them. They were thus enabled to be present to see their son receive the Victoria Cross from the King."

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It was further resolved to demand direct representation of workers at the peace conference."

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PROBABLE NEW MINISTRIES.

PARIS, Sept. 12. It is probable that the list of the new Ministry will include Mr. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a strong Socialist representation, including M. Albert Thomas, and two new Ministers, namely, National Reconstruction and Propaganda."

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Irish Convention's sitting in Dublin is still considering the draft schemes based on the Dominion principle of self-government."

SIX SUBMARINES ATTACK MERCHANTMEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. It is officially announced that six submarines attacked a fleet of merchantmen off the French coast on Sept. 5th. Two merchantmen were lost, and probably one submarine was sunk."

THE BESTOWAL OF HONOURS.

ALLEGED SCANDALS.

A lively discussion arose in the House of Lords last month on alleged scandals connected with the distribution of honours. Lord Selborne, calling attention to the bestowal of honours in return for contributions to party funds, moved that hereafter the reasons for awards should be published and the Premier in recommending recipients should satisfy the Sovereign that no payment, or expectation of payment was associated with the recommendation. The House came to vote on the subject."

Lord Carson, Government leader in the House of Lords, deprecated the course proposed on behalf of the Government, as calculated to deter wealthy men from charitable contributions on the fear that they would come in under unworthy suspicions."

Supporters of the motion, including Lord Beresford and Lord Charnwood, urged the adoption of the measure as a means of auditing and publishing party funds."

Lord Beresford said that a large portion of the money went not into party funds, but into the pockets of those who offered the honours for sale. He added that this would be famous for the large numbers of honours and awards bestowed upon people who had failed disastrously."

Lord Curzon admitted the gravity and importance of the subject, but thought there was exaggeration. He said that the number of cases of alleged purchase here was a small proportion to the total as not to pollute the stream seriously. Experience showed the desire to found a family and confer distinction on descendants was widespread in democratic sections of the community, and he considered that the democratization of honours in recent years ought to be encouraged because it was a great safeguard of public life."

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE WAR.

A DISCOVERY BY AN AMERICAN DOCTOR.

The *New York Herald* says the discovery by Dr. Gordon Edwards, a Leland Stanford scientist, of a new way to administer quinine by way of an anaesthetic has done wonders to relieve the pain of the wounded. The solution is sprayed on the raw surfaces as the patient is brought to the first aid stations, and is also used subsequently in dressing operations, with a consequent diminution of shock. The result is quick recovery. This is the first time in the history of science that quinine has been used in local anaesthesia by spraying."

Dr. Edwards has just returned to Paris from Verdun and the Chemin des Dames, where all the French hospitals have been supplied through the generosity of Americans, among them Miss Anne Morgan."

"The solution," he said, "is called nikalgin. It is non-toxic and induces analgesia in three to five minutes. Its effect endures three to twenty-four hours. It is good for raw surfaces, small wounds, burns, lacerations and amputations. One of the chief qualities of the solution consists in allowing painless removal of dressings. The gratitude of the 'poilus' is pathetic."

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AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

BORATED LAVENDER BATH AMMONIA

ANTISEPTIC CLEANSING

This new preparation will be found to combine the aromatic properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia."

DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of MITCHEAM LAVENDER the bath has a new charm. The addition of antiseptics. REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES, and frees the bather from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates."

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